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**PATENT**

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**APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT**

**for**

**USING A VIRUS CHECKER IN ONE FILE SERVER TO CHECK FOR  
VIRUSES IN ANOTHER FILE SERVER**

**by**

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## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

## 1. Limited Copyright Waiver

3 A portion of the disclosure of this patent document contains computer code  
4 listings to which the claim of copyright protection is made. The copyright owner has no  
5 objection to the facsimile reproduction by any person of the patent document or the  
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7 records, but reserves all other rights whatsoever.

## 2. Field of the Invention

9 The present invention relates generally to data processing networks, and more  
10 particularly to data storage in a data processing network. In particular, the invention  
11 relates to using a virus checker in one file server to check for viruses in another file  
12 server.

### 3. Description of Related Art

14 A computer virus is an intrusive program that infects computer files by inserting  
15 in those files copies of itself. When a file containing a virus is executed, the virus may  
16 replicate and infect other files, and cause damaging side effects.

17 As data networks become more open to permit a multiplicity of diverse users to  
18 share access to files, the networks are subjected to an increasing threat from viruses. The  
19 threat has been addressed by restricting the origin of files to trusted sources, and by using  
20 virus checker software to scan the files before the files are executed.

21 Virus checking software has been installed in a variety of locations within a data  
22 network. Users are familiar with virus checking software that runs as a background task

1 on personal computers and workstations. This virus checking software has the  
2 disadvantage that it may be disabled or in need of updating to recognize new viruses.

3 Due to the relative difficulty of maintaining virus checking software on  
4 workstations in a network, the virus checkers have been installed in proxy servers and file  
5 servers in the network. A proxy server can function as a gatekeeper or filter for files  
6 received or transmitted by a group of workstations. A proxy server having a virus  
7 checker is an effective means for virus protection for services, such as electronic mail,  
8 that are insensitive to transmission delay due to the time that the virus checker needs for  
9 scanning the files received or transmitted. The scanning time, however, is relatively long  
10 compared to the time for data access in a file server. Therefore, it is often expedient to  
11 forego virus checking when accessing a file in a file server. This approach demands that  
12 any file contained in the file server must have been scanned for possible viruses before  
13 reading from the file. The file server, for example, contains a virus checker utility that  
14 scans for viruses. When a user closes a file after any write access to the file, the file is  
15 scanned for possible viruses that may have been introduced during the user's write  
16 access, before any other user is permitted to open the file. If the virus checker in the file  
17 server detects a virus in a file, the file remains locked by the operating system of the file  
18 server until the infected file is deleted or disinfected.

19 There are several difficulties with incorporating a conventional virus checker  
20 program into a file server. Conventional virus checkers are written to be loaded and  
21 linked with a conventional operating system, such as UNIX or Windows NT. If the file  
22 server does not use a conventional operating system, then there will be considerable  
23 effort to port the virus checker into the operating system of the file server. In such a case,

1 the provider of the virus checker program may not offer technical assistance or support  
2 for the porting effort or maintenance of the virus checker in the environment of the  
3 unconventional operating system. In any case, the supplier of the conventional virus  
4 checker may demand a license or royalty payment for use of the virus checker program  
5 on each file server.

6 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

7 In accordance with one aspect, the invention provides a method of operation in a  
8 data processing system. The data processing system including at least one client, a first  
9 file server coupled to the client for data access of the client to at least one file in the first  
10 file server, and at least a second file server coupled to the first file server for data access  
11 of the second file server to the file in the first file server. The second file server is  
12 programmed with a virus checker program. The virus checker program is executable by  
13 the second file server to perform an anti-virus scan upon file data in random access  
14 memory of the second file server. The method includes the first file server responding to  
15 a request for access from the client to the file in the first file server by determining that an  
16 anti-virus scan of the file should be performed, and initiating the anti-virus scan of the  
17 file by sending to the second file server a request for the anti-virus scan including a  
18 specification of the file. Then the second file server responds to the request for the anti-  
19 virus scan by invoking the virus checker program to perform an anti-virus scan of the  
20 specified file by obtaining file data of the file from the first file server and storing the file  
21 data of the file into the random access memory of the second file server and performing  
22 the anti-virus scan upon the file data of the file in the random access memory.

1           In accordance with another aspect, the invention provides a method of operating a  
2 network file server to initiate a virus scan upon a file stored in the network file server.  
3           The network file server is coupled to at least one client for access of the client to at least  
4 one file in the network file server, and the network file server is coupled to a plurality of  
5 secondary servers for access of the secondary servers to the file stored in the network file  
6 server. The network file server includes a cached disk array and a plurality of data mover  
7 computers coupled to the data network and coupled to the cached disk array for  
8 responding to client requests for data access to storage in the cached disk array. Each  
9 secondary server is programmed with a virus checker program executable for performing  
10 an anti-virus scan upon file data in random access memory of the secondary server. The  
11 method includes at least one of the data movers in the network file server responding to a  
12 request for access from the client to the file in the network file server by applying a filter  
13 upon a file extension of the file upon opening or closing of the file to determine that an  
14 anti-virus scan of the file should be performed, and initiating the anti-virus scan of the  
15 file by applying a load balancing procedure for selecting one of the secondary servers for  
16 performing the anti-virus scan of the file, and sending to the selected secondary server a  
17 request for the anti-virus scan including a specification of the file. Then the selected  
18 secondary server responds to the request for the anti-virus scan by invoking the virus  
19 checker program in the selected secondary server to perform an anti-virus scan of the  
20 specified file by obtaining file data of the file from the network file server and storing the  
21 file data of the file into the random access memory of the selected secondary server and  
22 performing the anti-virus scan upon the file data of the file in the random access memory  
23 of the selected secondary server.

1           In accordance with yet another aspect, the invention provides a method of  
2    operation in a data network including a first server and a second server. The second  
3    server is coupled by the data network to the first server for access of the second server to  
4    at least one file stored in the first server. The second server is programmed with an  
5    operating system supporting processes executing in a user mode and processes executing  
6    in a kernel mode. The operating system of the second server includes an input/output  
7    manager executing in the kernel mode. The method is a way of operating the second  
8    server to perform an anti-virus scan upon the file in the first server. A server for virus  
9    checking executes in the second server in the user mode. The server for virus checking  
10   receives from the network a request for the anti-virus scan upon the file. Then the server  
11   for virus checking forwards the request to a virus checker initiator driver executing in the  
12   second server in the kernel mode, and the virus checker initiator driver responds to  
13   receipt of the request by sending a file access call to the input/output manager. Then the  
14   input/output manager responds to the file access call by reporting the file access event to  
15   a virus checker program executing in the second server in the user mode, and the virus  
16   checker program responds by obtaining file data from the file in the first server and  
17   storing the file data in random access memory in the second server, and performing an  
18   anti-virus scan upon the file data in the random access memory in the second server.

19           In accordance with another aspect, the invention provides a method of operation  
20    of a data mover in a network file server. The network file server is in a data processing  
21    system that further includes at least one client coupled to the network file server by a data  
22    network for access of the client to at least one file in the network file server, and a  
23    plurality of NT file servers coupled to the network file server by the data network for data

1 access of the NT file servers to the file in the network file server. The network file server  
2 includes a cached disk array and a plurality of data mover computers coupled to the data  
3 network and coupled to the cached disk array for responding to client requests for data  
4 access to storage in the cached disk array. Each of the NT file servers is programmed  
5 with a virus checker program that is executable by the NT file server to perform an anti-  
6 virus scan upon file data in random access memory of the NT file server. The method  
7 includes the data mover in the network file server responding to a request from the client  
8 for access to the file in the network file server by applying a filter upon a file extension of  
9 the file upon opening or closing of the file to determine that an anti-virus scan of the file  
10 should be performed, and initiating the anti-virus scan of the file by selecting a next one  
11 of the NT file servers in round-robin fashion and sending to the selected NT file server a  
12 request for the anti-virus scan including a specification of the file. Then the selected NT  
13 file server responds to the request for the anti-virus scan by invoking the virus checker  
14 program in the selected NT file server to perform an anti-virus scan of the specified file  
15 by obtaining file data of the file from the network file server and storing the file data of  
16 the file in the random access memory of the selected NT file server and performing the  
17 anti-virus scan upon the file data of the file in the random access memory of the selected  
18 NT file server.

19 In accordance with yet another aspect, the invention provides a data processing  
20 system. The data processing system includes at least one client, a first file server coupled  
21 to the client for access of the client to at least one file in the first file server, and at least a  
22 second file server coupled to the first file server for data access of the second file server  
23 to the file in the first file server. The second file server is programmed with a virus

1        checker program. The virus checker program is executable by the second file server to  
2        perform an anti-virus scan upon file data in random access memory of the second file  
3        server. The first file server is programmed to respond to a request from the client for  
4        access to the file in the first file server by determining that an anti-virus scan of the file  
5        should be performed, and initiating the anti-virus scan of the file by sending to the second  
6        file server a request for the anti-virus scan including a specification of the file. The  
7        second file server is programmed to respond to the request for the anti-virus scan by  
8        invoking the virus checker program to perform an anti-virus scan of the specified file by  
9        obtaining file data of the file from the first file server and storing the file data of the file  
10        in the random access memory of the second file server and performing the anti-virus scan  
11        upon the file data in the random access memory.

12            In accordance with another aspect, the invention provides a network file server.  
13        The network file server is adapted for coupling to at least one client for access of the  
14        client to at least one file in the network file server. The network file server is also  
15        adapted for coupling to a plurality of secondary servers for access of the secondary  
16        servers to the file stored in the network file server. Each secondary server is programmed  
17        with a virus checker program executable for transferring file data from the file in the  
18        network file server to random access memory in the secondary server, and performing an  
19        anti-virus scan upon the file data in the random access memory of the secondary server.  
20        The network file server includes a cached disk array, and a plurality of data mover  
21        computers coupled to the data network and coupled to the cached disk array for  
22        responding to client requests for data access to storage in the cached disk array. At least  
23        one of the data movers is programmed to respond to a request from the client for access

1 to the file in the network file server by applying a filter upon a file extension of the file  
2 upon opening or closing of the file to determine that an anti-virus scan of the file should  
3 be performed, and initiating the anti-virus scan of the file by applying a load balancing  
4 procedure for selecting one of the secondary servers for performing the anti-virus scan of  
5 the file, and sending to the selected secondary server a request for the anti-virus scan  
6 including a specification of the file.

7 In accordance with still another aspect, the invention provides a secondary server  
8 adapted for coupling to a primary server in a data network for access to data in files in the  
9 primary server. The secondary server is programmed with an operating system  
10 supporting processes executing in a user mode and processes executing in a kernel mode.  
11 The operating system includes an input/output manager executable in the kernel mode.  
12 The secondary server is further programmed with a server for virus checking executable  
13 in the user mode, a virus checking driver executable in the kernel mode, and a virus  
14 checker program executable in the user mode. The server for virus checking is  
15 executable for receiving from the network a request for an anti-virus scan upon a  
16 specified file in the primary server, and for forwarding the request to the virus checker  
17 initiator driver. The virus checker initiator driver is executable for responding to receipt  
18 of the request from the server for virus checking by placing a file access call to the  
19 input/output manager for access of the specified file. The input/output manager is  
20 executable for responding to the file access call by reporting a file access event upon the  
21 specified file to the virus checker program. The virus checker program is executable for  
22 responding to the report of the file access event by transferring file data from the  
23 specified file in the primary server to random access memory in the secondary server, and

1 performing an anti-virus scan upon the file data in the random access memory in the  
2 secondary server.

3 In accordance with another aspect, the invention provides a data processing  
4 system including at least one client, at least one network file server coupled to the client  
5 by a data network for access of the client to at least one file in the network file server, and  
6 a plurality of NT file servers coupled to the network file server by the data network for  
7 data access of the NT file servers to the file in the network file server. The network file  
8 server includes a cached disk array and a plurality of data mover computers coupled to  
9 the data network and coupled to the cached disk array for responding to client requests  
10 for data access to storage in the cached disk array. Each of the NT file servers is  
11 programmed with a virus checker program that is executable by the NT file server to  
12 perform an anti-virus scan upon file data in random access memory of the NT file server.  
13 At least one data mover in the network file server is programmed for responding to a  
14 request from the client for access to the file in the network file server by applying a filter  
15 upon a file extension of the file upon opening or closing of the file to determine that an  
16 anti-virus scan of the file should be performed, and initiating the anti-virus scan of the  
17 file by selecting a next one of the NT file servers in round-robin fashion and sending to  
18 the selected NT file server a request for the anti-virus scan including a specification of  
19 the file. Each NT file server is programmed to respond to the request for the anti-virus  
20 scan by invoking the virus checker program in the NT file server to perform an anti-virus  
21 scan of the specified file by obtaining file data of the specified file from the network file  
22 server and storing the file data of the specified file in the random access memory of the

1 NT file server and performing the anti-virus scan upon the file data of the specified file in  
2 the random access memory of the NT file server.

3 In accordance with yet another aspect, the invention provides a program storage  
4 device containing a program executable by a network file server. The network file server  
5 is adapted for coupling to at least one client for access of the client to at least one file in  
6 the network file server. The network file server is also adapted for coupling to a plurality  
7 of secondary servers for access of the secondary servers to the file stored in the network  
8 file server. The secondary server is programmed with a virus checker program  
9 executable for transferring file data from the file in the network file server to random  
10 access memory in the secondary server, and performing an anti-virus scan upon the file  
11 data in the random access memory of the secondary server. The program contained in the  
12 program storage device is executable by the network file server for responding to a  
13 request from the client for access to the file in the network file server by applying a filter  
14 upon a file extension of the file upon opening or closing of the file to determine that an  
15 anti-virus scan of the file should be performed, and initiating the anti-virus scan of the  
16 file by applying a load balancing procedure for selecting one of the secondary servers for  
17 performing the anti-virus scan of the file, and sending to the selected secondary server a  
18 request for the anti-virus scan including a specification of the file.

19 In accordance with a final aspect, the invention provides a program storage device  
20 containing a program executable by a secondary server. The secondary server is adapted  
21 for coupling to a primary server in a data network for access to data in files in the primary  
22 server. The secondary server is programmable with an operating system supporting  
23 processes executing in a user mode and processes executing in a kernel mode. The

1 operating system includes an input/output manager executable in the kernel mode. The  
2 secondary server is also programmable with a virus checker program for performing an  
3 anti-virus scan upon file data in response to a file opening event being reported to the  
4 input/output manager. The program contained in the program storage device includes a  
5 server for virus checking executable in the user mode, and a virus checking driver  
6 executable in the kernel mode. The server for virus checking is executable for receiving  
7 from the network a request for the anti-virus scan upon a specified file in the primary  
8 server, and for forwarding the request to the virus checker initiator driver. The virus  
9 checker initiator driver is executable for responding to receipt of the request from the  
10 server for virus checking by sending a file access call upon the specified file to the  
11 input/output manager. The input/output manager responds to the file access call by  
12 sending a report of a file access event upon the specified file to the virus checker program  
13 to initiate an anti-virus scan upon file data of the specified file.

14 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

15 Other objects and advantages of the invention will become apparent upon reading  
16 the detailed description with reference to the drawings, in which:

17 FIG. 1 shows a block diagram of a data processing system incorporating the  
18 present invention;

19 FIG. 2 is a block diagram of the cached disk array and one of the data movers in  
20 the network file server of FIG. 1;

21 FIG. 3 is a block diagram of one of the NT file servers in the data processing  
22 system of FIG. 1;

1 FIG. 4 is a table showing how two file attribute bits encode virus checking status  
2 for a file in the network file server in FIG. 1;

3 FIG. 5 is a flowchart of a subroutine in an RPC client for virus checking in the  
4 data mover of FIG. 2;

5 FIG. 6 is a flowchart of a subroutine of the RPC client for virus checking  
6 responsive to an open file request from a client;

7 FIG. 7 is a flowchart of a subroutine in the RPC client for virus checking  
8 responsive to a close file request from a client;

9 FIG. 8 is a flowchart of the processing of a request from the RPC client in FIG. 2  
10 to the NT file server of FIG. 3 for virus checking of a specified file in the network file  
11 server of FIG. 2;

12 FIG. 9 is a flowchart of a procedure in the RPC server for virus checking in the  
13 NT file server of FIG. 3 for interfacing the RPC server with the conventional virus  
14 checker program in the NT file server; and

15 FIG. 10 is a flowchart of a procedure for installing the network file server into the  
16 data processing system of FIG. 1.

17 While the invention is susceptible to various modifications and alternative forms,  
18 a specific embodiment thereof has been shown by way of example in the drawings and  
19 will be described in detail. It should be understood, however, that it is not intended to  
20 limit the form of the invention to the particular form shown, but on the contrary, the  
21 intention is to cover all modifications, equivalents, and alternatives falling within the  
22 scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

23

## DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIVE EMBODIMENTS

With reference to FIG. 1, there is shown a data processing system incorporating the present invention. The data processing system includes a data network 21 interconnecting a number of clients and servers. The data network 21 may include any one or more of network connection technologies, such as Ethernet or Fibre Channel, and communication protocols, such as TCP/IP or UDP. The clients include work stations 22 and 23. The work stations, for example, are personal computers. The servers include conventional Windows NT/2000 file servers 24, 25, 26, and a very large capacity network file server 27. The network file server 27 functions as a primary server storing files in nonvolatile memory. The NT file servers 24, 25, 26 serve as secondary servers performing virus checking upon file data obtained from the network file server 27. The network file server 27 is further described in Vahalia et al., U.S. Patent 5,893,140 issued April 6, 1999, incorporated herein by reference. Such a very large capacity network file server 27 is manufactured and sold by EMC Corporation, 35 Parkwood Dr., Hopkinton, Mass. 01748.

16 The network file server 27 includes a cached disk array 28 and a number of data  
17 movers 29, 30 and 31. The network file server 27 is managed as a dedicated network  
18 appliance, integrated with popular network operating systems in a way, which, other than  
19 its superior performance, is transparent to the end user. The clustering of the data movers  
20 29, 30, 31 as a front end to the cached disk array 28 provides parallelism and scalability.  
21 Each of the data movers 29, 30, 31 is a high-end commodity computer, providing the  
22 highest performance appropriate for a data mover at the lowest cost. Although the data  
23 mover computers 29, 30, and 31 may communicate with the other network devices using

1 standard file access protocols such as the Network File System (NFS) or the Common  
2 Internet File System (CIFS) protocols, the data mover computers do not necessarily  
3 employ standard operating systems. For example, the network file server 27 is  
4 programmed with a Unix-based file system that has been adapted for rapid file access and  
5 streaming of data between the cached disk array 28 and the data network 21 by any one  
6 of the data mover computers 29, 30, 31.

7 Each of the NT file servers 24, 25, 26 is programmed with a respective  
8 conventional virus checker 27, 28, 29. The virus checkers are enterprise class anti-virus  
9 engines, such as the NAI/McAfee's NetShield 4.5 for NT Server, Symantec Norton  
10 AntiVirus 7.5 Corporate Edition for Windows NT, Trend Micro's ServerProtect 5.5 for  
11 Windows NT Server. In each of the NT file servers 24, 25, 26, the virus checker 27, 28,  
12 29 is invoked to scan a file in the file server in response to certain file access operations.  
13 For example, when the file is opened for a user, the file is scanned prior to access by the  
14 user, and when the file is closed, the file is scanned before permitting any other user to  
15 access the file.

16 The network file server 27, however, is not programmed with a conventional virus  
17 checker, because a conventional virus checker needs to run in the environment of a  
18 conventional operating system. Network administrators, who are the purchasers of the  
19 file servers, would like the network file server 27 to have a virus checking capability  
20 similar to the virus checking provided in the conventional NT file servers 24, 25, 26.  
21 Although a conventional virus checker could be modified to run in the environment of the  
22 data mover operating system, or the data mover operating system could be modified to  
23 support a conventional virus checker, the present invention provides a way for the

1 network file server 27 to use the virus checkers 27, 28, 29 in the NT file servers to check  
2 files in the network file server 27 in response to user access of the files in the network file  
3 server. This avoids the difficulties of porting a conventional virus checker to the network  
4 file server, and maintaining a conventional virus checker in the data mover environment  
5 of the network file server. Moreover, in many cases, the high-capacity network file  
6 server 27 is added to an existing data processing system that already includes one or more  
7 NT file servers including conventional virus checkers. In such a system, all of the files in  
8 the NT file servers 24, 25, 26 can be migrated to the high-capacity network file server 27  
9 in order to facilitate storage management. The NT file servers 24, 25, 26 in effect  
10 become obsolete for data storage, yet they can still serve a useful function by providing  
11 virus checking services to the network file server.

12 In general, when a client 22, 23 stores or modifies a file in the network file server  
13 27, the network file server determines when the file needs to be scanned. When anti-  
14 virus scanning of a file has begun, other clients are blocked on any access to that file,  
15 until the scan completes on the file. The network file server 27 selects a particular one of  
16 the NT file servers 24, 25, 26 to perform the scan, in order to balance loading upon the  
17 NT file servers for anti-virus scanning processes. The virus checker in the selected NT  
18 file server performs a read-only access of the file to transfer file data from the network  
19 file server to random access memory in the selected NT file server in order to perform the  
20 anti-virus scan in the NT file server.

21 Typically the anti-virus scan is a search for certain patterns of known viruses.  
22 Another method, applicable to read-only files, is to maintain a separate registry of  
23 hashings computed from the file contents when the files were known to be devoid of any

1       viruses. In this alternative method, the anti-virus scan computes a hashing of the file  
2       content, and compares the hashing to the hashing in the registry. If the computed hashing  
3       does not match the hashing in the registry, the file is indicated as infected. In any case,  
4       the result of the scan, indicating whether the file is found to be infected or not, is returned  
5       from the virus checker in the NT file server to the network file server 27. If the file is  
6       indicated as infected, then the network file server blocks any further access of the client  
7       to the file in the network file server.

8               Referring to FIG. 2, there is shown a block diagram of software structure that is  
9       replicated in each data mover. The software structure includes modules 41 and 42 for the  
10      Network File System (NFS) file access protocol (FAP) and the Common Internet File  
11      System (CIFS) file access protocol, a Virtual File System (VFS) 43, and a Unix-based  
12      file system (UxFS). The Virtual File System (VFS), which is an industry-standard back-  
13      end file system switch, interfaces with the UxFS physical file system 44. VFS translates  
14      NFS Common File System requests. (The NFS Common File System Requests in  
15      themselves are translations of NFS requests to the intended physical file storage devices.)  
16      UxFS accesses a file system buffer cache 45 during data transfers between the data  
17      network 21 and disk storage in the cached disk array 28.

18               In accordance with an aspect of the present invention, a Remote Procedure Call  
19      (RPC) client for virus checking 46 is integrated with the UxFS module 44. For example,  
20      the UxFS module 44, including the RPC client for virus checking 46, is read from a  
21      machine readable program storage device such as a floppy disk 47, and loaded into data  
22      storage of the data mover 29. The RPC client for virus checking 46 is invoked directly or  
23      indirectly to initiate an anti-virus scan of a specified file. For example, as further

1 described below with reference to FIGs. 6 and 7, the RPC client for virus checking 46 is  
2 invoked indirectly when a client attempts to open a file that has not been checked for  
3 viruses, and when a client closes a file after a write operation that creates or modifies the  
4 file. In this case, the RPC client for virus checking 46 intercepts calls originally intended  
5 for the open and close file routines 48 in the UxFS 44.

6       Upon closing of a file after a write operation, the new file data is written down  
7 from the file system cache 45 to the UxFS files 49 in the cached disk array 28. The  
8 cached disk array 28 also stores UxFS file attributes 50. For virus checking, the file  
9 attributes indicate that the files to be checked have shared access with the NT servers, so  
10 that the virus checkers in the NT servers may share access to the files. The file attributes  
11 also include virus check status. The RPC client for virus checking maintains the virus  
12 check status as further described below with reference to FIGs. 4 and 5.

13       FIG. 3 shows components in the NT file server 24. The Windows NT/2000  
14 operating system includes an input/output (IO) manager 51, including a Multiple  
15 Universal Naming Convention Provider (MUP) 52. The MUP 52 resolves the pathnames  
16 of objects such as clients, servers, and files in the data processing system of FIG. 1. As  
17 described with respect to FIGs. 1 and 2, when the RPC client for virus checking 46 in the  
18 network file server 27 determines that an anti-virus scan of a file is needed, the RPC  
19 client for virus checking sends a request to the conventional virus checker program 27 of  
20 the NT file server. However, the conventional virus checker program 27 typically is not  
21 programmed to receive a request from a source external to the NT file server 24. Even if  
22 the conventional virus checker program 27 were programmed to receive such an external  
23 request, it may be undesirable for the network file server to directly invoke the

1 conventional virus checker program because the conventional virus checker program  
2 might be upgraded in such a way that the upgraded virus checker program would fail to  
3 recognize the external request.

4 What is desired is a way of stimulating the operating system of the NT file server

5 to cause the conventional virus checker program to check an external file. Therefore, if  
6 the conventional virus checker program were upgraded in a fashion compatible with the  
7 Windows NT/2000 operating system, the upgraded virus checker program would  
8 continue to be invoked by the RPC client for virus checking in the network file server.

9 To accomplish this task, the NT file server is programmed with a RPC server for virus  
10 checking 53 that executes in user mode, and a virus checker initiator driver 54 that  
11 executes in kernel mode. The RPC server for virus checking 53 and the virus checker  
12 initiator driver 54 are loaded into the NT file server 24 from a programmed storage  
13 device such as the floppy disk 55. The RPC server for virus checking 53 responds to an  
14 Open Network Computing (ONC) Remote Procedure Call (RPC) from the RPC client for  
15 virus checking in the network file server. In particular, the I/O manager 51 receives the  
16 ONC/RPC requests from the data network 21, and the MUP 52 directs the request to the  
17 RPC server for virus checking 53. The ONC/RPC request includes a path specification  
18 for the file to be checked. The path specification includes the file name in accordance  
19 with the Universal Naming Convention (UNC). Such a path specification looks like  
20 \\servername\\sharename\\path\\file. The RPC server for virus checking sends an  
21 input/output control command (IOCTL) and the path specification to the virus checker  
22 initiator driver 54. The virus checker initiator driver 54 responds by sending a file  
23 opening call for the file in the form of ZwCreateFile to the I/O manager 51. The file

1 opening call includes the path specification for the file. The conventional virus checker  
2 program 27 is registered with the I/O manager 51 to receive a report of such a file  
3 opening event, and to return a condition code indicating success or failure of an anti-virus  
4 scan upon the specified file. The I/O manager 51 responds to the file opening call by  
5 sending a report of the file opening event to the conventional virus checker program 27.  
6 In particular, the I/O manager 51 sends an IRP\_MJ\_CREATE command and the ONC  
7 path specification to a conventional virus checker filter driver 57, which forwards the  
8 report of the file opening event to the conventional virus checker program 27. In  
9 response to the report of the file opening event, the conventional virus checker program  
10 27 performs an anti-virus scan upon the specified file in the network file server.

11 The conventional virus checker program performs the anti-virus scan by  
12 performing a read-only access upon the file to transfer file data to random access memory  
13 (RAM) 56 in the NT file server, and to scan the file data in the RAM of the NT file  
14 server. The ONC/RPC file checking request sent to the NT file server includes the name  
15 of the file but not the content of the file. The conventional virus checker program  
16 running on the NT file server has the responsibility of employing its heuristics to  
17 determine the appropriate parts of the file to bring across to the NT file server for  
18 scanning purposes. This renders the scans of most file types highly efficient. (The worst  
19 case scenario is a scan of a compressed or zip type file.) The conventional virus checker  
20 program 27 then returns the condition code to the I/O manager 51. The I/O manager 51,  
21 the virus checker initiator driver 54, and the RPC server for virus checking 53 in  
22 sequence return the condition code to the RPC client for virus checking in the network  
23 file server.

1           It should be apparent that each file in the network file server (27 in FIGS. 1 and 2)  
2    has a particular status with respect to virus checking. For example, virus checking may  
3    never have been performed upon the file, checking could have been begun for the file, the  
4    file may have been checked and found to be ok as far as the virus checker can determine,  
5    or the file could have been checked and found to be infected with a virus. The present  
6    virus checking status of a file could be indicated by two file attribute bits, as shown in  
7    FIG. 4. These attribute bits, for example, are stored in the UxFS file attributes (50 in  
8    FIG. 2) in the cached disk array (28 in FIG. 2). By storing the file attribute bits in the  
9    cached disk array, they are preserved for diagnostic and recovery purposes in the event of  
10   a system crash. Moreover, each of the data movers in the network file server may have  
11   access to these file attribute bits so that each of the data movers could control file access  
12   and virus checking for any one of the UxFS files.

13           An alternative to using file attributes bits for storing virus check status is to  
14    maintain respective lists or caches of file names for the most infrequent file status. For  
15    example, if files are virus checked before they are ever stored on the network file server,  
16    then under normal conditions, only a small number of files should ever be in the  
17    unchecked, scanning, or infected states. In this case it is desirable to keep, in battery-  
18    backed random access memory, at least the cache of the file names of files that are in the  
19    process of being scanned. If a loss of line power occurs, the content of the battery-  
20    backed random access memory is written to a disk drive to preserve the data before any  
21    loss of battery power.

22           With reference to FIG. 5, there is shown a flow chart of an anti-virus scan  
23    procedure performed by the RPC client for virus checking (46 in FIG. 2). In the first step

1        61 of FIG. 5, the RPC client marks the file status as “scanning.” Then in step 62, the  
2        RPC client selects a next one of the NT file servers in round-robin fashion in order to  
3        balance loading of file scan requests upon the NT file servers. In other words, for the  
4        case of a number (N) of NT file servers, the data mover maintains an index ranging from  
5        0 to N-1 indicating the last one of the NT file servers to receive an anti-virus scan request  
6        from the data mover. The RPC client increments this index, and sets it to 0 if it is greater  
7        or equal to N. This value is used as the index for selecting the next NT file server in  
8        round-robin fashion.

9            In a preferred implementation, the RPC client for virus checking is multi-threaded  
10          and supports configurable parameters that set and affect how the RPC client behaves.  
11          For example, multiple file checking requests can be queued for transmission to the NT  
12          file servers. In this case, if a file checking request has already been assigned to the next  
13          NT file server, then the index will be advanced to the next NT file server that does not  
14          have an outstanding file checking request assigned to it by the data mover. If all of the  
15          NT file servers have outstanding file checking requests, then up to a predetermined  
16          number of outstanding requests from the data mover will be assigned and transmitted to  
17          the NT file servers. For example, in step 62 the name of the file to be checked is placed  
18          on a queue that is serviced by a pool of threads. Each thread dispatches a request to an  
19          assigned NT file server and waits for a reply. After the reply is received and process, the  
20          thread is again available for servicing the queue. The number of threads in the pool is  
21          configurable and has a default value of twenty. The queue of file names indicates the  
22          files having the checking status.

1           In step 63, the RPC client (and more particularly, in the preferred implementation,  
2    a thread from the pool) sends an ONC/RPC to the RPC server for virus checking in the  
3    selected NT file server. In step 64, the RPC client inspects the reply from the RPC  
4    server. If the reply indicates that the scan was not successful, then the file attribute bits  
5    for scanning are set to mark the file as infected in step 65, and the RPC client returns and  
6    error code to the calling routine. Otherwise, if the scan was successful, execution  
7    continues from step 64 to step 66 to mark the file as ok, and execution returns to the  
8    calling routine.

9           With reference to FIG. 6, there is shown a flowchart of a subroutine of the RPC  
10   client for virus checking responsive to an open file request from a network client. This  
11   subroutine is called in the modified UxFS in lieu of the UxFS subroutine originally called  
12   in order to open a file for a network client. In a first step 70, a filter is applied to the file  
13   extension of the file to be opened. The filter may also ensure that files larger than a  
14   certain configurable limit are not checked for viruses. Typically the filter is a list of file  
15   extensions for all executable file types, so that the file extension for any executable file  
16   will meet the criteria of the filter. For example, the filter is configurable with a command  
17   such as:

18           masks=\*.EXE:\*.COM:\*.XL?,  
19    which instructs the RPC client to initiate scanning of only files ending in .EXE, .COM,  
20   .XLT, .XLS etc. If the file extension does not meet the criteria of the filter, then the file  
21   will not be checked for viruses, and execution branches to step 71 to open the file for  
22   requesting process, and the routine is finished.

1           If the file extension meets the criteria of the filter, then execution continues from  
2 step 70 to step 72. In step 72, the RPC client inspects the file attributes to determine  
3 whether the file is marked as ok. If so, then execution branches to step 71. If in step 72  
4 the file is not marked as ok, execution continues to step 73. In step 73, the RPC client  
5 checks whether the process requesting the opening of the file is a privileged process. For  
6 example, the conventional virus checker program in the NT file server and the RPC  
7 server for virus checking on the NT file server are such privileged processes. These  
8 privileged processes have full access to the file being scanned to be able to rename,  
9 rename extension, quarantine/move, and delete, repair, or modify the file. At the same  
10 time, accesses of other clients to the file are blocked. For a privileged process, execution  
11 branches from step 73 to step 71 to open the file for the requesting process, and the  
12 routine is finished. In this fashion, the opening of a file in the network file server by the  
13 virus checker in the NT file server does not cause an infinite indirect recursive loop.

14           If in step 73 the process requesting the opening of the file is not a privileged  
15 process, execution continues to step 74. In step 74, execution branches to step 75 if the  
16 file is already being checked for viruses. This prevents multiple concurrent invocations  
17 of virus checking upon the same file. In step 75 a timer is set with a configurable value  
18 indicative of a maximum amount of time that should be required for anti-virus scanning  
19 of the file. Execution continues from step 75 to step 76 to suspend and then resume  
20 execution of the subroutine, in order to spend some time waiting for the checking of the  
21 file to complete. If in step 77 the checking of the file is still ongoing, execution continues  
22 to step 78. In step 78, the timer is checked to determine whether an unreasonable amount  
23 of time has elapsed. If so, then the subroutine may return an error code to the requesting

1 process, indicating that the opening of the file has been blocked by the virus checking. If  
2 the client is requesting a read access of the file, the RPC client could report the error to  
3 the system administrator, and then allow access to the file by branching to step 71. This  
4 is a design choice as to whether the cost of blocking a client's access to the file is greater  
5 than the cost of accessing a potentially infected file.

6         In step 78, if an unreasonable amount of time has not elapsed, execution loops  
7 back from step 78 to step 76 to continue checking of the file. If in step 77 the checking  
8 of the file is finished, then execution branches to step 79. In step 79, the file attributes  
9 are inspected to determine whether the checking of the file has succeeded. If the file is  
10 marked as ok, then execution branches to step 72 to open the file for the requesting  
11 process. Otherwise, execution returns with an error code indicating that the file has not  
12 been opened because the file is infected.

13         If in step 74 the file was not being checked, then execution continues to step 80.  
14 In step 80, the file attributes are inspected to determine whether the file is infected. If so,  
15 then execution returns with an error code indicating that the file will not be opened  
16 because it is infected. Otherwise, execution continues from step 80 to step 81. In step  
17 81, the subroutine of FIG. 6 calls the RPC client subroutine of FIG. 5 for anti-virus  
18 scanning of the file. Then execution continues to step 82. If the scan was successful,  
19 then execution branches to step 72 to open the file for the requesting process, and the  
20 routine is done. Otherwise, if the scan was not successful, then the subroutine of FIG. 6  
21 is finished, and it returns an error code indicating that the file will not be opened because  
22 the file is infected.

1 FIG. 7 shows the procedure followed by the RPC client when a client process  
2 requests a file to be closed. In a first step 90, the file extension filter is applied to the file  
3 extension. If the file extension does not meet the criteria of the filter, then it will not be  
4 subjected to an anti-virus scan, and execution branches to step 91. In step 91, the RPC  
5 client closes the file for the calling process, and the routine is finished.

6 If the file extension meets the criteria of the file extension filter, then execution  
7 continues from step 90 to step 92. In step 92, execution branches to step 91 if the process  
8 closing the file has not written to or modified the file. Otherwise, execution continues  
9 from step 92 to step 93. In step 93, if the process requesting the closing of the file is a  
10 privileged process, then execution branches to step 91 to close the file. For example, an  
11 invocation of the virus checker in the NT file server is such a privileged process.  
12 Otherwise, execution continues from step 93 to step 94. In step 94, the file is marked by  
13 setting the file attributes to indicate that the file is undergoing virus checking. Execution  
14 continues from step 94 to step 95. In step 95 the file is closed for the calling process.  
15 The file is marked for scanning in step 94 prior to closing of the file in step 95 so that in  
16 the event of a crash just after the closing of the file, the interrupted scanning can be  
17 completed during a recovery operation. In step 96 the routine calls the RPC client  
18 subroutine for an anti-virus scan of the file, as shown in FIG. 5. In this case, the  
19 preferred entry point is step 62 in FIG. 5, because step 61 has already been performed in  
20 step 94 of FIG. 7. Upon return from the subroutine in FIG. 5, the routine of FIG. 7 is  
21 finished.

22 The RPC client for virus checking could check a file in response to additional  
23 events, such as when a file is renamed, and when a link to a file is created. Checking in

1 response to these additional events is advantageous when the filtering of step 70 in FIG. 6  
2 and 90 in FIG. 7 are based on file extension, because the renaming or creation of the link  
3 might otherwise defeat the intent of the filter.

4 FIG. 8 shows a flowchart of the procedure performed by the NT file server when  
5 processing an ONC/RPC from the RPC client for virus checking. This procedure was  
6 introduced above with reference to FIG. 3. In the first step 101 the I/O manager routes  
7 the ONC/RPC to the RPC server for virus checking, which executes in user mode of the  
8 Windows NT/2000 operating system. Then in step 102, the RPC server sends the IOCTL  
9 and file path specification to the virus checker initiator driver executing in the kernel  
10 mode. In step 103 the virus checker initiator driver sends a file opening call including the  
11 file path specification to the I/O manager. In step 104 the I/O manager interprets the file  
12 opening call as a file opening event and reports the event to the conventional virus  
13 checker program, which is executing in user mode. In step 105 the conventional virus  
14 checker program reads file data from the file in the network file server into random  
15 access memory of the NT file server, scans the file data in the random access memory to  
16 check for viruses, and returns a response, such as a condition code, to the I/O manager.  
17 Then in step 106 the I/O manager returns the response of the conventional virus checker  
18 program to the virus checker initiator driver. In step 107 the virus checker initiator driver  
19 returns the response to the RPC server for virus checking. Finally, in step 108, the RPC  
20 server for virus checking returns the response to the RPC client for virus checking, and  
21 the routine is finished.

22 In a preferred implementation, the RPC server for virus checking is multi-  
23 threaded and supports NT registry configurable parameters that set and affect how the

1 server behaves in order to support and interface to many different kinds of conventional  
2 virus checker programs. For example, a configurable interface selection parameter is  
3 interpreted as shown in FIG. 9. The interface selection parameter specifies either  
4 indirect, command line interface (CLI), application program interface (API), or  
5 communications interface (COM). For the interface parameter set to “indirect,” as tested  
6 in step 111, the RPC server uses the virus checker initiator driver for kernel-mode  
7 stimulation of the conventional virus checker program, as shown in step 112. This is the  
8 preferred interface method, because it can work with a wide variety of conventional virus  
9 checker programs and it is the most insensitive to any downward compatible upgrading  
10 of the virus checker program. For example, the same virus checking driver for the  
11 Windows NT/2000 operating system can support the NAI/McAfee’s NetShield 4.5 for  
12 NT Server, Symantec Norton AntiVirus 7.5 Corporate Edition for Windows NT, and  
13 Trend Micro’s ServerProtect 5.5 for Windows NT server. For the interface parameter set  
14 to “CLI,” as tested in step 113, the RPC server sends a command line request to the  
15 conventional virus checker program to initiate an anti-virus scan, as shown in step 114.  
16 The CLI method can be used to interface with the McAfee’s VirusScan program. For the  
17 interface parameter set to “API,” as tested in step 115, the RPC server sends an API call  
18 to the conventional virus checker program to initiate an anti-virus scan, as shown in step  
19 116. The API method can be used to interface with Trend Micro’s VSAPI program, or  
20 Symantec’s CarrierScan program. Finally, with the interface parameter set to “COM,” as  
21 tested in step 117, the RPC server sends a COM request to the conventional virus checker  
22 program to initiate an anti-virus scan, as shown in step 118.

1           The protocol between the virus checker client in the network file server and the  
2           virus checker server in the NT file server could also be configurable for a protocol other  
3           than ONC/RPC. Moreover, the commands sent from the RPC client for virus checking to  
4           the RPC server for virus checking could include a “checking type” parameter to support  
5           file checking functionality other than virus checking, such as content checking of a file.

6           FIG. 10 shows a flow chart of a procedure for installing the network file server  
7           (27 in FIG. 1) into the data processing system of FIG. 1. In a first step 121, each NT file  
8           server is loaded with the RPC server for virus checking and with the virus checker  
9           initiator driver. Then in step 122 each data mover of the network file server is loaded  
10           with the RPC client for virus checking. In step 123 files are migrated to the network file  
11           server, for example, from the NT file servers. In step 124 the files in the network file  
12           server are marked as shared with the NT file servers, and are initially marked as “not  
13           checked”. Then in step 125, the data movers of the network file server begin a  
14           background task of virus checking of the files marked as unchecked, while giving  
15           network clients priority access.

16           In a preferred implementation, the network file server is set up by the following  
17           commands. In a boot.cfg file on the data mover, the only command is “check start”.  
18           This command starts the RPC client for virus checking on the data movers.

19           In a /.etc/viruschecker.conf file on the data mover, the following configuration  
20           parameters are stored: ‘masks=<list of filename extensions>’ sets the list of filemasks  
21           that need to be checked; ‘addr=<list of IP addresses>’ sets the IP addresses of the NT  
22           servers including the virus checker programs that are to be used with the data mover;  
23           ‘CIFSserver=<name of the RPC server>’ sets the name of the RPC server for virus

1 checking in the data mover; and 'maxsize=xxxx (32 bits)' sets the maximum file size that  
2 will be checked.

3 A specific example is the following:

4 masks=\*.EXE:\*.COM:\*.DOC:\*.DOT:\*.XL?:\*.MD?:\*.VXD:\*.386:\*.SYS:\*.BIN  
5 masks=\*.RTF:\*.OBD:\*.DLL:\*.SCR:\*.OBT:\*.PP?:\*.POT:\*.OLE:\*.SHS:\*.MPP  
6 masks=\*.MPT:\*.XTP:\*.XLB:\*.CMD:\*.OVL:\*.DEV  
7 masks=\*.ZIP:\*.TAR:\*.ARJ:\*.ARC:\*.Z  
8 addr=168.159.173.239

9 In the preferred embodiment, the data mover is also responsive to a number of  
10 check commands. These check commands include:

11 1. 'check start' - starts the RPC client for virus checking on the data mover and  
12 connects to the listed RPC server for virus checking;  
13 2. 'check stop' - stops the RPC client for virus checking on the data mover;  
14 3. 'check' - displays the configuration of the RPC client for virus checking;  
15 4. 'check audit' - displays the status of the RPC client for virus checking; and  
16 5. 'param check Traces=n' – displays a trace output of virus checking on the  
17 operator's console ('TRACES=4' provides a trace of invocations of the virus checker  
18 program from the RPC servers, 'TRACES=2' provides a trace of the RPC messages  
19 between the RPC client and the RPC server, and 'TRACES=1' provides a trace of calls in  
20 the data mover to the RPC client).

21 Often it will be found that the virus checker program is incapable of detecting a  
22 new virus. In this case, the supplier of the anti-virus program will distribute an updated  
23 pattern file that may be used by the conventional virus checker program to detect the new

1       virus. In such a case, all of the files in the network file server can be marked as  
2       unchecked, and then step 115 can be repeated in order to check all of the files using the  
3       updated pattern file.

4               Following the specification and preceding the claims is a listing of source code  
5       for the RPC driver for virus checking.

6               In view of the above, there has been described a method of using a conventional  
7       virus checker program in one network file server to check for viruses when files in  
8       another network file server are accessed by network clients. In the preferred  
9       implementation, when a network client accesses a file in a network file server using a  
10       specialized operating system, the network file server invokes a conventional virus  
11       checker program in an NT file server to transfer pertinent file data from the network file  
12       server to random access memory in the NT file server, and to perform an anti-virus scan  
13       of the file data in the random access memory of the NT file server. The conventional  
14       virus checker program then returns a condition code to the network file server to indicate  
15       whether or not the file was found to be infected, although the conventional virus checker  
16       program also implements its conventional action policy when the file is found to be  
17       infected. In other words, the method retains the normal functionality provided by the  
18       conventional virus checker program. Therefore, users can still interact with the  
19       conventional virus checker program in the usual fashion, for example through a graphical  
20       interface provided by the virus checker program for selecting the file types that should be  
21       checked, and the actions that should be taken when a file of a specified type is found to  
22       be infected. Because the conventional virus checker program is not loaded or executed in  
23       the network file server, there is no need for porting the virus checker program to the

1 specialized operating system of the network file server, nor is there any need for  
2 maintenance in the network file server when the conventional virus checker program is  
3 updated with a new virus pattern file or upgraded. Moreover, in the preferred  
4 implementation, there is an indirect interface in the NT file server between the commands  
5 from the network file server for initiating a virus scan and the conventional virus checker  
6 program. This indirect interface operates in the kernel mode to report a file opening  
7 event to the I/O manager, which notifies the conventional virus checker program. In this  
8 fashion, the indirect interface supports a wide variety of conventional virus checker  
9 programs, and ensures that the interface will continue to operate properly with any  
10 downward compatible upgrade of the conventional virus checker program.

11

12 EXAMPLE OF RPC DRIVER FOR VIRUS CHECKING

13 /\* Module Name: fscvir.ini \*/  
14 \registry\machine\system\currentcontrolset\services\FSCVIR  
15 Type = REG\_DWORD 0x00000001  
16 Start = REG\_DWORD 0x00000003  
17 Group = Extended base  
18 ErrorControl = REG\_DWORD 0x00000001  
19 /\* Module Name: fscvir.h; Environment: kernel & User mode  
20 \*/  
21 #define FSCVIR\_MAXPATH 1024 // max number of  
22 unicode characters in UNC path  
23 #define FSCVIR\_DEFAULT\_FILE\_NAME  
24 L"\\?\?\m:\\test\\fscvir.tst"

```
1 #define      FSCVIR_UNC_DEFAULT_FILE_NAME
2 L"\\Device\\mup\\perf2\\server2fs1\\test\\fscvир.tst"
3 /* Define the various device type values. Note that values
4 used by Microsoft Corporation are in the range 0- 32767,
5 and 32768-65535 are reserved for use by customers. */
6 #define FILE_DEVICE_FSCVIR 0x00008000
7 /* Macro definition for defining IOCTL and FSCTL function
8 control codes. Note that function codes 0-2047 are
9 reserved for Microsoft Corporation, and 2048-4095 are
10 reserved for customers. */
11 #define FSCVIR_IOCTL_INDEX 0x800
12 // Define our own private IOCTL
13 #define IOCTL_FSCVIR_CHECK_UNCPATH
14 CTL_CODE(FILE_DEVICE_FSCVIR , \
15 FSCVIR_IOCTL_INDEX, \
16 METHOD_BUFFERED, \
17 FILE_ANY_ACCESS)
18 #define IOCTL_FSCVIR_UNMAP_USER_PHYSICAL_MEMORY
19 CTL_CODE(FILE_DEVICE_FSCVIR, \
20 FSCVIR_IOCTL_INDEX+1, \
21 METHOD_BUFFERED, \
22 FILE_ANY_ACCESS)
23 // Our user mode app will pass an initialized structure
24 // like this down to the kernel mode driver
```

```
1  typedef struct
2  {
3      WCHAR     UNCPath[FSCVIR_MAXPATH]; // UNC path to file
4  } FSCVIR_INFO, *PFSCVIR_INFO;
5
6  /* Module Name: fscvir.c Abstract: A driver which will
7  issue file system IRP's [IRP_MJ_CREATE] targeted at a file
8  supplied by a user-mode .exe communicating with a file
9  server. This IRP will stimulate a resident anti-virus
10 engine to check the UNC path to file for contamination.
11 Environment: kernel mode only */
12
13 #include "ntddk.h"
14
15 #include "fscvir.h"
16
17 #include "stdarg.h"
18
19 #define DBG      1
20
21 NTSTATUS
22
23 FscVirDispatch(
24
25     IN PDEVICE_OBJECT DeviceObject,
26
27     IN PIRP Irp
28
29 );
30
31 VOID
32
33 FscVirUnload(
34
35     IN PDRIVER_OBJECT DriverObject
36
37 );
38
39 NTSTATUS
```

```
1  FscVirCheckFile(
2      IN PDEVICE_OBJECT DeviceObject,
3      IN OUT PVOID     ioBuffer,
4      IN ULONG        inputBufferLength,
5      IN ULONG        outputBufferLength
6      );
7
8  #if DBG
9
10 #define FscVirKdPrint(arg) DbgPrint arg
11
12 #else
13
14 #define FscVirKdPrint(arg)
15
16 #endif
17
18 NTSTATUS
19
20 DriverEntry(
21     IN PDRIVER_OBJECT  DriverObject,
22     IN PUNICODE_STRING RegistryPath
23     )
24
25 /* Routine Description:  Installable driver initialization
26 entry point.  This entry point is called directly by the
27 I/O system. Arguments: DriverObject - pointer to the driver
28 object; RegistryPath - pointer to a unicode string
29 representing the path to driver-specific key in the
30 registry.  Return Value: STATUS_SUCCESS if successful,
31 STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL otherwise  */
32
33
34 {
```

```
1 PDEVICE_OBJECT deviceObject = NULL;
2
3 NTSTATUS ntStatus;
4
5 WCHAR deviceNameBuffer[] =
6 L"\Device\FSCVIR";
7
8 UNICODE_STRING deviceNameUnicodeString;
9
10 WCHAR deviceLinkBuffer[] =
11 L"\DosDevices\FSCVIR";
12
13 UNICODE_STRING deviceLinkUnicodeString;
14
15 FscVirKdPrint (( "FSCVIR.SYS: entering DriverEntry\n" ));
16
17 // Create an EXCLUSIVE device object (only 1 thread at
18 // a time can make requests to this device)
19
20 RtlInitUnicodeString (&deviceNameUnicodeString,
21
22 deviceNameBuffer);
23
24 FscVirKdPrint (( "FSCVIR.SYS: entering DriverEntry\n" ));
25
26 ntStatus = IoCreateDevice (DriverObject,
27
28 0,
29
30 &deviceNameUnicodeString,
31
32 FILE_DEVICE_FSCVIR,
33
34 0,
35
36 TRUE,
37
38 &deviceObject
39
40 );
41
42 if (NT_SUCCESS(ntStatus))
43 {
44 }
```

```
1      //  
2      // Create dispatch points for device control, create,  
3      close.  
4      //  
5      DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CREATE]  
6      =  
7      DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_CLOSE]  
8      =  
9      DriverObject->MajorFunction[IRP_MJ_DEVICE_CONTROL]  
10     = FscVirDispatch;  
11     DriverObject->DriverUnload  
12     = FscVirUnload;  
13     // Create a symbolic link, e.g. a name that a Win32 app  
14     // can specify to open the device  
15     RtlInitUnicodeString(&deviceLinkUnicodeString,  
16                           deviceLinkBuffer);  
17     ntStatus = IoCreateSymbolicLink  
18     (&deviceLinkUnicodeString,  
19      &deviceNameUnicodeString);  
20     if (!NT_SUCCESS(ntStatus))  
21     {  
22     // Symbolic link creation failed- note this & then delete  
23     // the device object (it's useless if a Win32 app can't  
24     // get at it).  
25 }
```

```
1             FscVirKdPrint (( "FSCVIR.SYS:
2             IoCreateSymbolicLink failed\n"));
3             IoDeleteDevice (deviceObject);
4         }
5     }
6     else
7     {
8         FscVirKdPrint (( "FSCVIR.SYS: IoCreateDevice
9 failed\n"));
10    }
11    return ntStatus;
12 }
13 NTSTATUS
14 FscVirDispatch(
15     IN PDEVICE_OBJECT DeviceObject,
16     IN PIRP Irp
17 )
18 /* Routine Description: Process the IRPs sent to this
19 device. Arguments: DeviceObject - pointer to a device
20 object; Irp - pointer to an I/O Request Packet */
21 {
22     PIO_STACK_LOCATION irpStack;
23     PVOID             ioBuffer;
24     ULONG            inputBufferLength;
```

```
1      ULONG          outputBufferLength;
2      ULONG          ioControlCode;
3      NTSTATUS       ntStatus;
4      // Init to default settings- we only expect 1 type of
5      // IOCTL to roll through here, all others an error.
6      Irp->IoStatus.Status      = STATUS_SUCCESS;
7      Irp->IoStatus.Information = 0;
8      // Get a pointer to the current location in the Irp. This
9      // is where the function codes and parameters are located.
10     irpStack = IoGetCurrentIrpStackLocation(Irp);
11     // Get the pointer to the input/output buffer and it's
12     // length
13     ioBuffer          = Irp->AssociatedIrp.SystemBuffer;
14     inputBufferLength = irpStack-
15     >Parameters.DeviceIoControl.InputBufferLength;
16     outputBufferLength = irpStack-
17     >Parameters.DeviceIoControl.OutputBufferLength;
18     switch (irpStack->MajorFunction)
19     {
20     case IRP_MJ_CREATE:
21         FscVirKdPrint (( "FSCVIR.SYS: IRP_MJ_CREATE\n" ));
22         break;
23     case IRP_MJ_CLOSE:
24         FscVirKdPrint (( "FSCVIR.SYS: IRP_MJ_CLOSE\n" ));
```

```
1         break;
2
3         case IRP_MJ_DEVICE_CONTROL:
4
5             ioControlCode = irpStack-
6
7             >Parameters.DeviceIoControl.IoControlCode;
8
9             switch (ioControlCode)
10
11             {
12
13                 case IOCTL_FSCVIR_CHECK_UNCPATH:
14
15                     FscVirKdPrint (( "FSCVIR.SYS:
16
17                         IOCTL_FSCVIR_CHECK_FILE\n" ));
18
19                     Irp->IoStatus.Status = FscVirCheckFile
20
21                         (DeviceObject,
22
23                             ioBuffer,
24
25                             inputBufferLength,
26
27                             outputBufferLength
28
29                         );
30
31
32                 if (NT_SUCCESS(Irp->IoStatus.Status))
33
34                 {
35
36                     // Success! Set the following to sizeof(PVOID) to
37
38                     // indicate we're passing valid data back.
39
40                     Irp->IoStatus.Information = sizeof(PVOID);
41
42                     FscVirKdPrint (( "FSCVIR.SYS: file
43
44                         successfully checked\n" ));
45
46                 }
47
48             else
49
50             }
```

```

1          {
2
3             Irp->IoStatus.Status =
4
5             STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER;
6
7             FscVirKdPrint (( "FSCVIR.SYS: file check failed\n" ));
8
9             }
10
11            break;
12
13           default:
14
15             FscVirKdPrint (( "FSCVIR.SYS: unknown
16
17             IRP_MJ_DEVICE_CONTROL\n" ));
18
19             Irp->IoStatus.Status =
20
21             STATUS_INVALID_PARAMETER;
22
23             break;
24
25           }
26
27           break;
28
29           }
30
31           ntStatus = Irp->IoStatus.Status;
32
33           ToCompleteRequest(Irp,
34
35               IO_NO_INCREMENT);
36
37           // We never have pending operation so always
38
39           // return the status code.
40
41           return ntStatus;
42
43       }
44
45       VOID
46
47       FscVirUnload(

```

```
1      IN PDRIVER_OBJECT DriverObject
2
3  /* Routine Description: Just delete the associated device &
4  return. Arguments: DriverObject - pointer to a driver
5  object */
6
7      WCHAR          deviceLinkBuffer[] = L"\DosDevices\FSCVIR";
8
9      UNICODE_STRING      deviceLinkUnicodeString;
10
10     // Free any resources
11
11     // Delete the symbolic link
12
12     RtlInitUnicodeString (&deviceLinkUnicodeString,
13
13             deviceLinkBuffer
14
14         );
15
15     IoDeleteSymbolicLink (&deviceLinkUnicodeString);
16
16     // Delete the device object
17
17     FscVirKdPrint (("FSCVIR.SYS: unloading\n"));
18
18     IoDeleteDevice (DriverObject->DeviceObject);
19
19 }
20
20 NTSTATUS
21
21 FscVirCheckFile(
22
22     IN PDEVICE_OBJECT DeviceObject,
23
23     IN OUT PVOID      IoBuffer,
24
24     IN ULONG      InputBufferLength,
```

```
1     IN ULONG          OutputBufferLength
2
3     /* Arguments: DeviceObject -; pointer to a device object;
4     IoBuffer - pointer to the I/O buffer; InputBufferLength -
5     input buffer length; OutputBufferLength - output buffer
6     length;
7
8     Return Value: STATUS_SUCCESS if successful, otherwise
9     STATUS_UNSUCCESSFUL, STATUS_INSUFFICIENT_RESOURCES, (other
10    STATUS_* as returned by kernel APIs) */
11
12    {
13        PFSCVIR_INFO ppmi = (PFSCVIR_INFO) IoBuffer;
14
15        NTSTATUS      ntStatus;
16
17        IO_STATUS_BLOCK  IoStatus;
18
19        WCHAR         buffer[1024];
20
21        UNICODE_STRING  fileName;
22
23        OBJECT_ATTRIBUTES ObjectAttributes;
24
25        HANDLE         NtFileHandle;
26
27        if ( ( InputBufferLength < sizeof (FSCVIR_INFO) ) ||
28            ( OutputBufferLength < sizeof (PVOID) ) )
29
30        {
31
32            FscVirKdPrint (( "FSCVIR.SYS: Insufficient input or
33            output buffer\n" ));
34
35            ntStatus = STATUS_INSUFFICIENT_RESOURCES;
36
37            return ntStatus;
38
39    }
```

```
1      }
2      //wcscpy(buffer,ppmi->UNCPath);
3      //FscVirKdPrint (("FSCVIR.SYS: system buffer is [%x]
4      //length[%ld]\n", &buffer, InputBufferLength));
5      // RtlInitUnicodeString( &fileName,
6      FSCVIR_DEFAULT_FILE_NAME );
7      RtlInitUnicodeString( &fileName,
8      FSCVIR_UNC_DEFAULT_FILE_NAME );
9      InitializeObjectAttributes( &ObjectAttributes,
10                           &fileName,
11                           OBJ_CASE_INSENSITIVE,
12                           NULL,
13                           NULL);
14      FscVirKdPrint (("FSCVIR.SYS: attempting to open
15      [%wZ] [%wZ]\n", &fileName, ObjectAttributes.ObjectName));
16      ntStatus = ZwCreateFile(      &NtFileHandle,
17                           GENERIC_READ |
18                           GENERIC_WRITE,
19                           &ObjectAttributes,
20                           &IoStatus,
21                           NULL,
22                           FILE_ATTRIBUTE_NORMAL,
23                           FILE_SHARE_READ,
24                           FILE_OPEN,
```

```
1
2     FILE_SYNCHRONOUS_IO_NONALERT | FILE_NON_DIRECTORY_FILE |
3
4             FILE_SEQUENTIAL_ONLY,
5
6             NULL,
7             0 );
8
9     FscVirKdPrint (( "FSCVIR.SYS: ZwCreateFile
10
11    returns[%x]\n", ntStatus));
12
13     ZwClose(NtFileHandle);
14
15     return ntStatus;
16
17     }
```